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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CLAY WARD WANTS COMMISSION PLAN

Old Annex League Disbands to Start Fight for New System.

MAY PUT TICKET IN JUNE ELECTION

Resolution Declares That If Sufficient Number of Voters Stay Out of Primary, Independent Democrats Will Probably Enter Race.

By unanimous vote, the Clay Ward Annex League last night decided to dissolve and form an association, city-wide in its scope, for the purpose of obtaining for Richmond the commission form of government at the earliest possible time. While no definite action was taken, a committee consisting of E. E. Hatcher, E. L. Ryan, J. L. O'Keefe, M. H. Omschundro and J. W. Hancock, was appointed to take up the question of organizing the new association. The report of a name and by-laws will be made to the league at a meeting to be called soon after the primary by Chairman T. A. Miller. At that time the old ward league will formally go out of existence and the work of the new city organization will begin in earnest.

"Not Satisfied Stay Out."

Meanwhile the league passed a resolution asking that all citizens not satisfied with the present form of government and preferring the commission plan, make it known to Chairman Miller, and if the vote at the coming primary be small enough to offer a chance of victory, an independent Democratic ticket, with the commission form of government as its platform, would be nominated in a mass-meeting.

In regard to whether or not the members should go into the primary, no official action was taken, but it was apparent that but few of those present cared to do so, believing that the time was now ripe to take up the commission plan and push it through. There was a strong sentiment before the plan of organizing the new association was proposed, to nominate such a ticket for Clay Ward. The more conservative, however, thought it best to enlist the entire city in the movement. The committee was empowered to gather data concerning the commission form and the literature prepared for distribution before the primary and at the polls. The pamphlets will contain simply facts concerning the commission plan and its advantages. There will hardly be any direct appeal to the voters to keep away from the polls, the committee feeling that the contrast presented by figures from cities that have adopted the new form, with the present government of Richmond, will be sufficient incentive to cause them to consider the matter seriously. As one of the members said last night, "The time has come when friends among the candidates to the welfare of the city should be paramount with every patriotic citizen."

Independent Question.

Though very little has been said on the subject, this is no new move on the part of the Clay Ward Annex League. In fact a committee, with J. L. O'Keefe as chairman, has been working for some weeks, and has already presented its report to the league. The committee's plan, besides communicating with many of the most influential business men in the city, asking them to sign a petition in support of the commission plan, was to make an opening speech last night. Mr. O'Keefe said that nearly all of them had been replied to, and that all the answers were in favor of the plan.

Following is a draft of the letter:

Several of us citizens of Clay Ward are considering whether we should nominate an entirely separate and independent ticket for Board of Aldermen and Common Council as a protest against the present inefficient and unrepresentative form of government. Most of the gentlemen offering in the primary are already members of the Council, under which we have seen the city's funds and other assets mismanaged, and a vote for them means your approval of these acts.

You believe this is a business question, and not a political one; hence we will not enter the primary or in any way become identified with any political party.

Our platform will be quite simple, viz: "A commission government for Richmond as quickly as possible." In making the time for action is rapidly approaching, permit me to ask you for a prompt reply to this communication.

No Politicians There.

Whether they did not know of the meeting or thought that their time might be better spent somewhere else is not known, but it was the subject of some comment that in the large gathering that filled most of the chairs in Monroe Hall there was not a single candidate or politician.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. Miller briefly went over the purposes for which it was originally organized, laying particular stress upon the fact that its membership consisted of property owners and business men, who consistently refrained from politics except in so far as they worked for the good of the city.

COTTON BULLS ARE UNDER SUSPICION

Department of Justice Starts Unprecedented Investigation.

PATTEN KNOWN AS REAL LEADER

New York Exchange Aghast at News of Attorney-General's Action, and Excited Break in Prices Follows—Grand Jury Will Hear Evidence To-Day.

New York, April 18.—There will be started in New York to-morrow a Federal investigation without precedent in this country. The Attorney-General of the United States has ordered an inquiry into the gigantic bull movement in cotton with which the names of James A. Patten, of Chicago; Frank B. Hayne, of New Orleans; and Eugene Scoville, of Texas, have been popularly connected.

Hayne and Brown both appear as defendants in the proceedings, but it could not be learned whether Mr. Patten would be subpoenaed at Chicago to come here to testify. He has been credited generally, however, with being the financial genius of the pool, and in recent interviews he has outlined his bullish position and his determination to fight the supposed bear clique which has been reshipping cotton to this country from England in an endeavor to break the market. The bull movement has reached such a stage, however, that there are rumors of a possible May corner in the New York market.

First Action of Its Kind.

Never before has the government brought similar action against any pool operating in the market on either the long or the short side. Subpoenas were issued at the direction of Mr. Wickham, commanding a dozen or more prominent New York cotton brokers to appear before a special Federal grand jury to-morrow to testify in the matter of the "United States" against Frank B. Hayne and William P. Brown.

The subpoenas demand the submission to the special grand jury of all records, papers, letters, memoranda, and an agreement dated February 23 last by Hayne and Brown and others. The agreement, the subpoenas state, was the purchase of 150,000 bales of cotton for delivery in New York during the months of May and July, inclusive, at certain prices and certain conditions. The fixing of the prices and conditions, the government charges, was a violation of law.

Announcement of the government's action was followed by a very excited break in prices on the New York Cotton Exchange, which at one time bid fair to result in almost a one time demoralization as that noted last January. Early in April, the market had a very severe break under heavy liquidation, and during the past week or ten days it has been renewed rumors of an impending squeeze.

The position in the near months, at any rate, has led to heavy shipments of cotton to New York for delivery on contract, and the arrivals reported to-day were in excess of 25,000 bales, including nearly 14,000 bales from Liverpool, while the stock of cotton in the city has increased from about 87,000 bales to 120,000 bales. Even so, it is thought apprehended in local circles that the amounts of cotton arriving here from the South and abroad were not sufficient to completely satisfy the contracts held by the bull leaders, which have been estimated at about 400,000 bales, and there has probably been an expected successful issue of the bull campaign.

Selling Follows Threat.

The selling which followed to-day's threat of possible legal obstacles to bullish plans, probably represented, in fact, the liquidation of the so-called trailing interest. In addition, there was undoubtedly some selling for the account of professional traders on the idea that legal action might force the liquidation of the bull holdings.

But usually close students of trading around the local ring expressed the opinion after the close that the bull leaders themselves had increased rather than reduced their contract holdings, and the market rallied considerably after the close of trading and ended at a loss of only from ten to nineteen points for the day.

When the news of the government's decision at first was circulated the market became very weak and unsettled, and inside of an hour the cotton sold at 14.4, or the day and about forty-five points under the high prices of last week. May closed at 14.65 bid. Later months sympathized in the near month break, but interest was pretty much confined to the local market, aside from the late trading and contracts, there was no particular feature.

Wall Street was stirred by the news, and it was widely discussed also in banking circles, and much interest will be taken in the hearing by the financial district, and the Stock Exchange, as well as by the entire cotton trade.

Probe Will Be Thorough.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Attorney-General Wickham has taken up the cudgel against the reported pool in raw cotton, which, it is alleged, already has resulted in an increased price of that staple and a curtailment of the output by manufacturers and consequent loss of employment by mill hands.

The Attorney-General already has given instructions to have the matter investigated by the grand jury in the

COMMONERS BACK ON NATIVE SHORES

Not a Politician on Hand to Greet Him.

TABOOS POLITICS IN INTERVIEWS

Unwilling to Admit That He Knows What Has Been Doing in This Country—Believes People Understand His Position as to Presidency.

New York, April 18.—William J. Bryan came home to-day. He reached New York full of enthusiasm about the wonders of South America, and with absolutely no ideas, so far as he was willing to admit, about the state of affairs political in this country.

Since late last night the steamer Caracas, on which Mr. Bryan came from San Juan, Porto Rico, was held up outside Sandy Hook by a heavy fog. At the quarantine station a tug, with a reception committee, composed of six members of the Circumnavigators' Club, of which Mr. Bryan is a member, met the latter. There was not a politician on hand to greet Mr. Bryan.

Toward noon the fog thinned out sufficiently to allow the Caracas to come up the river.

Mr. Bryan left Lincoln, Neb., on November 12, spending some time in the Southern States. On December 26 he left Key West for Havana. Thence he went to Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, returning by way of Porto Rico.

"The object of my trip," he said, "was the study of economic and sociological conditions in South America."

"What are the chances of the Democratic party?" he was asked.

"Always good,"

"Good. Always good," was the non-committal reply. He went on to say that he had been out of the country for so long that he was not even able to keep up on political conditions, and could say little about the present situation. He thought, however, that the chances of the Democratic party in the coming congressional elections were unusually bright.

He was asked if he would consider another candidacy for the presidency.

"I have said all I am going to say on that subject," he replied emphatically. "I think my position is understood perfectly."

He added that he hardly thought it necessary to deny stories to the effect that he was being wooed by the United States Senate and that he was going to embrace the prohibition movement.

"Did you hear of Dr. Cook?"

"Yes. Everywhere I went in South America the papers said he was there. I saw him in Texas, and he told me he was a Democrat and asked me if I didn't hope he had discovered the North Pole. I told him that while I could express no opinion on the controversy between Peary and Cook, I thought as a general proposition that a Democrat would be more likely to discover the Pole than a Republican, because the Democrats have been out in the cold a long time, and are used to it."

Great Possibilities.

He said that the great possibilities of South America impressed him more than anything else. He thought that America could furnish homes to from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 immigrants in the next fifty years. He said the chances for American capital were great, but that he would not advise the poor man to go there from this country, because the opportunities are not so good here. The feeling in South America toward this country is excellent, and suspicious and misunderstanding, he said, are disappearing.

Mr. Bryan left for Washington late to-night, and to-morrow will start for Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan paid a brief visit to Mayor Gaynor late this afternoon at the Mayor's office. When questioned as to his trip he said:

"I have met Mayor Gaynor before. In fact, he is an old friend. I was very glad to hear that he had been elected, and I have been pleased to note the favorable things said about his administration, but I am not surprised at them from what I know of the man."

Asked if he thought Mayor Gaynor might be a candidate for the presidency in 1912, Mr. Bryan said he did not care to go so deep into the future.

REPARATION GRANTED

Tobacco Company Wins Case Against Common Carriers.

Washington, April 18.—Rates on raw sugar from New York City to Reidville, N. C., conceded by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be "relatively out of line" and "wrong" when considered in connection with rates to other points in North Carolina, were declared to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unreasonable and excessive.

The decision was rendered in the case of the F. R. Reid Tobacco Company against the Old Dominion Steamship Company and various railway lines operating from Norfolk to Southern points. The carriers recently reduced the rates on raw sugar from New York to Southern points, grouping the Reidville rate with the rates to Winston-Salem and Martinsville, Va. The commission expresses its appreciation of the principle that a reduction in rates, standing by itself, ought not to prove that a previous higher rate was unreasonable, but the opinion lays down the principle that when the reduction is accomplished by an admission that the previous rate was wrong, the commission is forced to the conclusion that it was excessive. Reparation, therefore, is granted to the tobacco company.

Daniel Sleeps Well.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Daytona, Fla., April 18.—Dr. Crowning says that Senator Daniel slept well to-day, and his pulse and temperature have been good. He has been better for the past two days than for some days previous.

ORDERS ROYALL TO PRESENT CHARGES AGAINST WENDENBURG IN WRITING



WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

L. O. WENDENBURG.

CONGRESS RECEIVES MAMMOTH PETITION

Bears Names of 400,000 Women Who Demand Right to Vote.

CAPITOL IS STORMED

With Finery Aflutter, Suffragists Bear Down on National Legislators.

Washington, April 18.—With banners afloat and finery aflutter, with a procession of tens of thousands of women, the suffragists in convention here moved on Capitol Hill to-day and presented to Congress 400,000 individual demands for votes for women. The mammoth national petition was divided into little ones, each nicely tied with a bit of yellow ribbon, and grouped into little bundles of just the convenient size for a suffragette to carry under her arm.

Senators and Representatives from every State received some part of that petition. There was no getting out of it. Representative Wiley, of New York, announced that he would refuse to present the petition of the New Jersey delegation because of the hissing of President Taft before the suffragists on the opening night of their convention. So Mary D. Hussey just marched up to Mr. Wiley and thrust the petition upon him with the invitation to do as he liked about it.

Schley "Bolted."

Some of the enthusiastic delegates did a little electioneering. Admiral Schley passed by on his morning constitutional. Two suffragettes popped out of a taxicab and pinned a "Votes for Women" button on the admiral.

"Thank you, ladies," said he. "I will co-operate."

Dr. Anna Shaw, who had been re-elected president of the National American Suffrage Association, a few minutes before, rode in the first automobile. About seventy-five others followed in single file down Pennsylvania Avenue and on to the Capitol. The Indiana delegation rode in a "rubber-neck wagon," proud of its numbers. The New York delegation rode in nine automobiles. Hawaii squeezed in with some of the other Territories. A long line of bicycle policemen saw the procession safely to the Capitol.

The delegates went first to the House side, Representative Bonnet, of New York, blushing received 75,000 signatures, and told the petitioners he would do all he could to "start the documents on their way." He didn't say where.

Senator Borah was easily the favorite in the Senate chamber. He was presented with petitions from the District of Columbia, Idaho, New York, Kansas and Hawaii.

"Senator, Root is our arch enemy and we couldn't ask Mr. Depew," declared a leader of the New York delegation, "so we had to go way out to Idaho to get a Senator to introduce our petition. Just think of it," she exclaimed.

The suffragists waited outside the House doors and called the members out to receive the petitions. The sight of a member of Congress staggering to the Speaker's desk with his arms loaded with the voluminous petition rolled high with little yellow girdled rolls evoked much applause.

BOOK-KEEPER REBUKED.

As soon as a delegation presented its petition there was a rush for the Senate gallery. Mrs. Deming, of the New York delegation, applied for admission with some other suffragists at one of the Senate galleries. Mrs. Deming is pleading to look upon.

"I'll let you in," beamed the door-keeper, "but I don't think there is room for any of your friends."

"You're very brassy, aren't you?" retorted Mrs. Deming sharply. "If there's no room for my friends there's none for me."

Mrs. Deming and her party were admitted to another of the galleries.

The crowded Senate galleries burst forth in applause when Senator La Follette presented his armful of petitions and said:

"I hope the time will come when this great body of intelligent people will not find it necessary to petition for that which ought to be accorded as a

LINER MINNEHAHA IS STILL AGROUND

Little Likelihood of Saving Vessel, Which Is Held Fast by Jagged Rocks.

Hugh Town, Seilly Islands, April 18.—The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which went aground at an early hour this morning off the Seilly Islands, still fast on the rocks, and there is little likelihood of saving her. All the passengers, numbering sixty-six, were taken off in safety, as well as about one-third of the cattle. Should the sea continue smooth, as now seems probable, the greater part of the cargo will be saved, but a change of the wind to the northwest would expose the Minnehaha to heavy seas, with hardly a chance of saving either ship or cargo.

ON JAGGED PINNACLE.

No attempt was made to-day to get the liner off the rocks. She lies on a jagged pinnacle nearly a mile from the shore. From the first, prospects of floating the steamer looked hopeless, and at high tide she was still held fast forward of the bridge. The engine room and hold and after part of the vessel, however, were kept dry. All of the baggage belonging to the passengers has been brought to St. Mary's.

The sun had been invisible since Wednesday, and observations by the officers of the Minnehaha were impossible, but the landward base kept crashing on Sunday, when Shipman Head was sighted. Captain Layland, thinking himself southward of the island, after backing out, headed in a southwesterly direction, when suddenly his vessel foundered. She grated along for a few yards and then crashed into solid rock. Wireless messages and signals of distress were immediately sent out. Boats from Bryher Island put out, and the steamer's boats were made ready and filled with women. There was not the slightest sign of panic, both the men of the ship and the passengers showing the utmost bravery. Robert King, of Scotchcady, N. Y., one of the passengers, said:

"The first intimation I had that anything was wrong was when I heard the officers order all hands off deck. The officers assured the passengers that there was no danger."

Well Taken Care Of.

"The women were put into the boats before they were lowered, and half an hour after the ship struck boats arrived from Bryher."

All the passengers were landed on "All the passengers were only a half-mile distant. We were all well taken care of, and excellently treated by the inhabitants. We left Bryher at noon, and were landed on St. Mary's Island at 1 o'clock."

"The captain of the Minnehaha, as well as the other officers, displayed great coolness, while the discipline of the crew was perfect."

All the passengers are now comfortably housed in hotels here, and to-morrow will proceed by steamer to Penzance and thence to London. The captain, officers and crew of the Minnehaha left the vessel for the night landing on St. Mary's. They will return to-morrow to resume salvage operations.

NO VIRGINIANS ON BOARD.

The Richmond Transfer Company received a cablegram yesterday saying that there were no Virginia passengers aboard the Minnehaha.

TAFT IS HONORED

Medal Awarded to Him by American Cross of Honor.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—One of the two crosses awarded annually by the American Cross of Honor was presented to-day to President Taft. The committee presenting it consisted of Thaddeus S. C. Richmond, Stockton and Harry A. George. One cross is given each year to the head of this or some foreign government, the other to the person among those awarded lifesaving medals of honor by the United States, who are considered to have performed the most heroic rescue as a life-saver.

ALDRICH TO QUIT; RUMOR CONFIRMED

Rhode Island Senator Announces Retirement at End of Term.

ILL HEALTH SOLE CAUSE

He Is Confident That His Place Will Be Taken by Republican.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, authorized the announcement to-night that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and that he will positively retire at the expiration of his present term on March 3, 1911.

This announcement was made to a representative of the Associated Press, who met the Senator upon his return to Washington from Rhode Island, where he had been in consultation with his political associates.

"I have decided not to be a candidate again," said the Senator. "Since something of my plans has leaked out already, I would be glad to have you make that statement."

Ill Health Sole Cause.

Mr. Aldrich talked freely of his determination to retire. His health alone dictated his decision. During his service in the Civil War he had a long siege of typhoid fever, and as a result of that illness he has suffered periodically with intestinal trouble. The discomforts have manifested themselves when he has worked particularly hard, and have caused him considerable worry.

One week ago the Senator went to New York, where he consulted with his physicians. They were insistent that he rid himself of the more exciting part of his life and devote a large share of his time to outdoor exercise. He could see no way to lead such a life if he accepted another term of six years in the Senate, therefore he decided to retire.

After talking the situation over with members of the family, the Senator went to his home last Friday to make the necessary arrangements. He wanted to confer with his Republican associates and to insure the sending of a Republican to the Senate to succeed him.

"And there is no doubt of the result," said "The leaders have canvassed the situation, and there is no doubt that a Republican will take my place. All of my party associates in the State are just as confident as I am on that score."

His Ambition.

It is a well known fact that it has been the ambition of Mr. Aldrich to crown his legislative career with a thorough reform of the currency system of the government. It was with that end in view that he became the moving spirit in the National Monetary Commission. He has directed the work of that commission since its inception and he expects to continue his work along that line, although his retirement next March probably will deprive him of the distinction of having such currency legislation bear his name.

The foregoing facts were brought out when Senator Aldrich was asked what he intended to do to supplant the present financial system with an up-to-date law covering the whole subject.

"I would retire from Congress with the greatest reluctance if it were not for the thought that I can continue with the National Monetary Commission," said the Senator, with a display of feeling that he had not exhibited in connection with any other phase of his plans.

"As a matter of fact, I think practically the whole of the administrative legislative program will go through during the present Congress, most of it this session, except currency legislation."

"I believe that partisanship can be eliminated very largely from this question of reforming the currency system and that is what I am counting upon."

Work Will Go On.

It was suggested that the Democrats may carry the next House of Representatives.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Judge Grinnan to Probe Tenney Divorce Suit Scandal.

TYLER AFFIDAVIT IS SENSATIONAL

Attorney for Bitulithic President Accused of Threatening and Making Promises to Witness in Effort to Secure Fraudulent Statement Incriminating Mrs. Tenney.

Sensational charges were made by Attorney William L. Royall against Attorney Louis O. Wendenburg in the Chancery Court yesterday morning, in the course of a preliminary hearing in the growing out of the Tenney divorce suit. Mr. Royall charges, in effect, that Mr. Wendenburg, as counsel for George O. Tenney, president of the Atlantic Bitulithic Company, had attempted to secure by fraud and promises of reward from John Goodenough Tyler, of Baltimore, a fraudulent affidavit to be used as evidence in divorce proceedings against Mrs. Emma S. Tenney. Tyler, who at one time had been paying attention to Mrs. Tenney's daughter, indignantly refused the offer, according to Mr. Royall, that his relations with Mrs. Tenney and her daughter had been entirely proper.

Judge Grinnan at once realized the seriousness of the situation, and instructed Mr. Royall to present his charges in writing by Friday morning, indicating that after that time Mr. Wendenburg would be given time to prepare an answer. The matter produced a distinct sensation in court, attorneys and court officials expressing the opinion that a grave situation had been precipitated, and that the looking after the suit might lead not only to disbarment, but also to criminal proceedings, while if they fail of proof, Mr. Wendenburg can seek redress in the court.

Mrs. Tenney Denies Charges.

At the same time Mr. Royall filed for Mrs. Tenney her answer to the cross bill filed some months ago by her husband. In making her denial of the various allegations, and as sweeping charges her husband with unfaithfulness in certain specific instances, and also charges him with repeated attempts to manufacture evidence to be used in the divorce suit, she somewhat surprised all present. It had been expected that the argument would only relate to the distribution of counsel fees and other unimportant details of the proceedings. Mrs. Tenney's answer, taken by her daughter, Mrs. Aleda Tenney Burch.

Mr. Royall, who has succeeded to Lane Stern and A. W. Patterson as counsel for Mrs. Tenney, sprung the first sensation in an address to the court, asking a special order to protect Mrs. Tenney from the machinations of her husband and his attorney, Louis O. Wendenburg. He was most bitter in his characterization of what he termed a "villainous and infamous" assault upon Mrs. Tenney's character, which were in tears. The court officials were startled by the suddenness of the charges and the vehemence of Mr. Royall, especially in his attack on Mr. Wendenburg. From appearances, Mr. Wendenburg was the calmest man in the room. In concluding his charge, Mr. Royall read from the sworn affidavit of Mr. Tyler, which is made a part of Mrs. Tenney's answer. Mr. Wendenburg's answer, which was the last of the statements, were particularly true and largely false, and that he would be able to show in good time.

"I deny that I have done anything discreditable or unprofessional, unethical or unworthy of the interests of my client," he said. "The allegations are misleading, unfair, unjust and absurd."

Judge Grinnan then instructed Mr. Royall to put his charges in writing by Friday morning.

The Tyler Affidavit.

The Tyler affidavit, made a part of Mrs. Tenney's answer, which was filed in court, states that some time ago a Mr. Pannill, of Norfolk, described as a "well known and successful business man," went to Baltimore, he saw Tyler, and informed him that his name was to be brought in as a correspondent.

He told me, "I swear Tyler, 'that if I will make an affidavit incriminating Mrs. Tenney, I could avoid being dragged into the case, as it would be sufficient evidence against Mrs. Tenney to secure Mr. Tenney a divorce.'"

I told Mr. Pannill that it was preposterous to ask me to do this, as I had only seen Mrs. Tenney when I was calling on Miss Tenney, her daughter, and it was outrageous to suppose that I would try to make any overtures to the mother which would reflect on the honor of Miss Tenney."

Mr. Tyler swears that he was pressed further by offers of rewards—that he was told that he "would be looked out for by Mr. Tenney," that Mr. Tenney "always looked out for his friends," but that he resisted all such offers, and now swears that Mrs. Tenney's conduct was at all times "above the slightest suspicion of wrong."

Later, he says in his affidavit, Mr. Wendenburg came to see him in Baltimore, and the officers made the officers made by Pannill. Wendenburg said, according to the affidavit: "We knew you left the Tenney home at rather late hours," to which Tyler replied that it was not later than propriety permitted. Wendenburg pressed the matter, according to Tyler's statement, saying: "If you were not there to see Mrs. Tenney, it must have been to see Miss Tenney, so you can take your choice between protecting the mother or incriminating the daughter. I suggest that you come on to Richmond and place the alternative before Mrs. Tenney." The affidavit goes on to relate that after further conversation Tyler consented to come to Richmond and lay the matter before Mrs. Tenney. Wendenburg offering \$15 to pay his expenses. Tyler asked the lawyer if he wanted a receipt, and Wendenburg answered: "No."

Printed on Hearing of It.

According to the paper, Tyler came to Richmond the following day, and when he, with some embarrassment,